

World genus, as its true relationship can only be settled when its skull and teeth are known; but so far as build and claws go, and on these the family has been classified, it certainly has a striking resemblance to its American analogue.

Mr. Jackson is much to be congratulated on the present important addition to the long list of his zoological discoveries, which is, perhaps, the most interesting of them all. New Carnivores of any sort are always few and far between, while of genera the last discovered were *Æluropus* and *Bassaricyon*, described respectively in 1871 and 1876.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

An Index to the Genera and Species of the Foraminifera. By CHARLES DAVIES SHERBORN.—Part I. A to Non. 8vo. 240 pages. City of Washington, U.S.A. November 1893.

THIS is one of the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," No. 856, published by the Smithsonian Institution, which has given to the world a vast mass of useful literature on a great variety of scientific subjects. This is the first half of a work, forming a part of volume 37 of the "Collections;" the remaining part is to be published in 1895, together with a Preface, and such emendations as may be found necessary. The preparation of the manuscript of this Index occupied the years between 1885 and 1889. The printing was commenced in 1890; and, the Smithsonian Institution having been liberal in the transmission of proofs, considerable time has necessarily been taken up by author and printer in ensuring accuracy among about 10,000 names of genera and species, with their references, in this part of the Index.

That there should be so large a number of published names of Foraminifera, whether definitely described or merely noticed, under the first fourteen letters of the alphabet, is at first sight astonishing; and the greater is the obligation of Rhizopodists to Mr. C. D. Sherborn, F.G.S., F.Z.S., for collecting them in a systematic manner, and to the Smithsonian Institution for the considerate liberality shown in printing and publishing this extremely valuable and voluminous Index.

We already know Mr. C. D. Sherborn to be an ardent, industrious, and conscientious bibliographer, especially of the Foraminifera (see notice in the *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 6, vol. ii. pp. 424, 425, November 1888); also (with Mr. A. S. Woodward) of the British Fossil Vertebrata (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 6, vol. vi. pp. 337-339, April 1890); and in other branches of bibliography, with indications and rectifications of dates, much wanted and well appreciated by zoologists and others. Indeed, the grandly designed Index to

Recent and Fossil Animal Species (from the date of Linnæus), to which he has devoted and still devotes very much of his valuable time, under the auspices of the Director of the Natural-History Branch of the British Museum, and of the Keepers of the Zoological and Geological Departments, is not only worthy of all praise, but deserves Governmental aid; for an enormous mass of material has already been carefully prepared by him, and is available to the several Officers of the Museum, saving them much time and trouble and ensuring accuracy in their Natural-History researches.

In the Smithsonian Index before us some of the genera take up large spaces; thus—

Plabellina, 3½ pages.

Biloculina, 5 pages.

Fremdicularia, 9¾ pages.

Marginulina, 12½ pages.

Dentalina, 16½ pages.

Nodosaria, 23 pages.

Cristellaria, 25½ pages.

As about from 40 to 45 published names occur in a page, an approximation to their number may be arrived at. The Index does not omit the older terms, such as "Nautilus" (occupying 8 pages), "Cornu Ammonis," "Frumentarium," &c., by which some of the most common of the fossil Foraminifera of Italy and others from the Mediterranean and Adriatic were known to early naturalists.

The Author gives very many useful, though short, remarks in brackets [], as to the history, modifications, or synonymy of the names, or the nature and source of the specimens referred to. Cross-references are numerous, and greatly enhance the value of the Index. In fact the book can be used readily and with profit throughout for the genera and species of Foraminifera published down to 1889.

It is rich not only with material, but with the conscientious exactitude of a naturalist experienced in bibliography, well acquainted with Foraminifera, and also with those who work on them and willingly give him all the aid they can in carrying out the arduous task he has thus far so successfully completed.

The scientific world gratefully accepts this noble result of the Smithsonian generosity, in having this closely but clearly printed book, which is welcome to a very large class of naturalists in all the Continents, produced and distributed freely and without stint, as is the usual liberal custom of that great Institute at Washington.

Horns and Hoofs, or Chapters on Horned Animals.

By R. LYDEKKER. London: H. Cox.

A YEAR or two ago Mr. Lydekker contributed a number of articles on Hoofed Big Game to the 'Field' and 'Land and Water.' These chapters were headed:—"Wild Oxen," "Wild Sheep and Goats," "The Antelopes of Asia," "African Antelopes," "The Deer of Asia," "The Deer of South America," "Wild Pigs," and "Rhino-